NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII...... No. 140

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- CONNIE SOOGAH. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street,-

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d street, corner of Eighth

ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery, OLIVER TWIST-AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID. FRENCH THEATRE.-English Opera-MARTHA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. -IRVING HALL .- BLIND TOM'S CONCERT STEINWAY HALL .- CLASSIC CONCERT

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - BALLET. FARCE, NELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. Songs, Roomstricture, &c. - Grand Duron "S."

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALIBN. NEURO MINSTRELSY, &c. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-UNDER THE GASLIGHT.-MR. AND MES. PETER WHITE.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO-PIAN ENTER: AUGUSTS, SINGING, DANGING, &c.

HALL, 954 and 956 Broadway .- PANORAMA OF THE WAR. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOESE, Brooklyn,-ETHIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, May 19, 1868.

TEE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated vesterday evening, May 18.

The news of the failure of the impeachment Managers in Washington produced a profound sensation in London, the reaction being favorable to American interests. United States securities advanced rapidly in England and on the Continent under the influence of the reports from New York. The following table contrasts the prices prevailing yesterday with the

IN LONDON Five-twenties May 16.
Eric Ratiroad shares 45% a 71 % 94% a 95%

German reunion. The convict Fenian, Barrett, has had the death sentence again respited in London. The Disraeli Cabinet was twice defeated in the

House of Commons on the Scotch Reform bill. Napoleon had been iii. CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. Grimes was granted indefinite leave of absence by reason of illness. A request was received from the House to turnish it with an official record of the proceedings of the last two days of the trial. A motion was made to take up the Arkansas admission bill, which was, however, laid aside and a concurrent resolution to adjourn until the 25th instant was adopted. Mr. Buckalew, as a privileged question, referred to the proposed in vestigation into the conduct of certain Senators on the part of the House as improper and entirely outside the duties of the House. He objected to the request for a copy of the proceedings which had inst been received. Considerable debate ensued upon it. pending which the senate, in accordance with the

resolution, adjourned until Timesday,

In the House, under the Monday call of States, Mr. Robinson offered a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution making foreigners eligible to the Presidency. Mr. Cobb offered another amending the constitution so as to vacate the offices of all Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of States who shall have held their offices for eight years, and providing that Congress shall elect all Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the inferior courts. Mr. Eggelston, at the request of a Missouri member. introduced a resolution providing for a committee to inquire into the alleged use of improper means to influence Senator Henderson's vote, which was adopted. Mr. Boyer introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of two democratic members on the committee of the Impeachment Managers to participate in the investigation of certain charges of corruption in influencing the votes of Senators; but the House refused to consider it by a vote of twenty-eight to sixty-eight. A bill making an appropriation to carry out the Alaska purchase was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A minority report was also presented. Mr. Ingersoll made a five minutes' personal explanation in regard to the recertain correspondents of New York papers. Another proposition to withdraw the impeachment charges was ruled out by the Speaker. Mr. Stevens presented a resolution requesting the Senate to furnish officially a copy of the proceedings during the last two days of the impeachment trial. Considerable discussion ensued and the resolution was finally adopted. A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the concurrent recess with an amendment making the day of adjournment Monday. The house was about adjourning when question of privilege moved that the House do not urging that the authority of the House would be necessary to compel the attendance of witnesses before the impeachment Managers. The concurrent resolution was then laid aside and the House adjourned until to-day. .

THE CITY

A public meeting was held last evening at Cooper Institute, presided over by Peter Cooper, to take into consideration the best means of protecting and clevating the Indians of the United States and Terri-Resolutions were adopted favoring the organization of a society for this object, and a general committee was appointed to carry the same into

The Excise report on adulterified liquors has just been published. It shows that alcohol is the strongest ingredient and pure water the most used in adulterating liquors. Larger beer is more adulterated than any other beverage.

In the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was offered and referred authorizing a special committee to visit Cincinnati and examine the bridge over the Ohio, with a view to facilitate

action in regard to the proposed East river bridge.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Dr. T. S. Lambert, before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at their rooms, Cooper Institute, the subject being "Wealth and Longevity," which was illustrated by numerous anecdotes and otherwise ably treated. There was a numerous attend-

William Keily was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to twenty years in the State Prison for a daring robbery from the person of William S. Cavey on the 1st inst.

In the Supreme Court, Part 2, yesterday, an action was brought by a stage driver named Cantwell against the Merchants' Union Express Company for injuries sustained by him through the alleged negit. gence of the defendants' servants. Verdict for the

The fine steamship Denmark, Captain Thompson. of the National Line, will leave pier 47 North river at 12 M. to-day (Tuesday), for Liverpool, calling at

Queenstown to land passengers. the Northern democrats, under Douglas, de-The Hamburg American Packet Company's steam- manded the recognition of the right of the his second return home he carried back two or mind of a statemen.

ship Cimbria, Captain Hebich, witt teave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for Southampton and nourg. The mails for Europe will close Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Nebraska, Captain Guard, of the Liverpool and Great Western line, will leave pier North river to-morrow (Wednesday) at two P. M. for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers. The stock market was dull and variable yesterday.

Government securities were strong and experienced a sharp advance. Gold closed at 139%. The market for beef cattle was very quiet yesterday and with about 2,000 head on sale prices were heavy and about 36c. per tb. lower than they were last Monday. Fair to prime steers sold at 18½c. a 18½c., and inferior to ordinary 15c. a 16½c. Occasionally 1834c. was obtained for extra quality. Milch cows were in moderate demand and steady in value, extras selling at \$100 a \$110; fair to good \$80 a \$95, and inferior to common \$45 a \$75. Veal calves were steady, with a fair demand at 11c. a 12c. For sheep and lambs there was a tolerably active demand at firm prices. Extra sheared she good, Sc. a Sc., and inferior, 61/c, a 71/c,: lambs, 12c. a 18c. Swine were in large supply and but little selling at 9%c. a 10c.; fair to good, 9c. a 9%c., and common and rough, 85c. a 9c.

MISCELLANROUS. The delegates to the Chicago Convention are assembling in large numbers in that city. Speculations are of course rife as to the probable nominee for the second place, General Grant being conceded for the first. A brother-in-law of General Grant, in Washington, is reported to have however, that the General had written a letter declining the proposed nomination at Chicago. That letter was in the hands of a delegate, who had instructions to place it in the hands of the president of the convention. The reason assigned for declining is that he prefers his present position, and that Southern reconstruction, in aid of which he might have done good service, is now almost ac-

Telegraphic advices from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 14th and from the capital on the 10th state that it was rumored that Romero was to come to Washington again. Sanchez Ochoa denies the authenticity of his alleged confession. It was decided that no more railway concessions should be granted by Congress, and Mr. Anson Bangs, of New York, had started home in consequence. A large force of secret police were employed at the capital ferreting out conspiracies. An attempt to kidnap President Juarez and his family at Chapultepec is reported. Further telegraphic accounts of affairs in Hayti are received. Salnave on taking Port an Prince had only one hundred and fifty soidiers with him. A portion of this force have since abandoned him and de clared for the revolutionists, and it is reported that they had made him their prisoner.

Our Cuban correspondence is dated May 13. Captain General Lersundi had returned to Havana from his tour of the island. The public festivities attendnot well satisfied with the Captain General or his visits. He promised nearly everything that the people required, but they doubt the efficacy of promises so readily made. The captain of the brig Selma had paid the \$900 fine mulcted at Matanzas under protest and placed the case in the hands of the American Consul there. Mr. La Reintree, the acting American Consul General, had called the Captain General's attention to the fines imposed on American ships at Havana and also to the peronal assault upon him by the Shipping Master Gar cia, but in the latter case he awaits instructions from Secretary Seward before demanding redress. In regard to the ships the Captain General gave no deflnite answer.

yesterday from China and Japan. She brings dates from Hong Kong to the 19th and Yokohama to the 28th of April. The Japanese official who fired upon the foreign consulates had committed Harl Karl by order of the authorities.

Charles E. James and Silas James, charged with the murder of Joseph Clark in Worcester, Mass., last February, and David Dore and Josephine La Flamme, charged with the murder of the latter's husband at Dudley in April, were arraigned in Worcester yestertrials were set for the next term of the court.

Pike, alias Ross, the prisoner charged with the mur was arraigned before a trial justice yesterday and pleaded "guilty" on both charges.

A fire at Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday destroyed the buildings of the Derby Lumber Company, involv-

On Sunday night a fire destroyed the machine shop of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad in Oswego. The loss is \$40,000. The prisoners in Port Point, San Francisco harbor, forty-five in number, made their escape on Fri-

though some were heavily ironed. The Chicago Convention-The Impeachment

the Main Question. The Republican National Convention for the nomination of the party ticket and platform for the next Presidency meets in Chicago to-morrow. Most of the delegates are already on the ground, and in squads as numerous as the States concerned they are canvassing, caucusing, comparing notes and counting noses upon this, that and the other candidate for the Vice Presidency. As for the first place on the ticket not a dissenting voice is heard; General Grant will doubtless be nominated by acclamationthat is, if the statement affoat in Washington relative to the General having written a letter positively declining the nomination, be not correct. But the Vice President, since the Senate vote of Saturday last on the impeachment, has become exceedingly doubtful. The prestige and power of "Old Ben Wade" as the coming man ad interim, in the place of Andrew Johnson, are gone; and, reduced to the common level of his competitors for the honor, the odds appear to be heavily against the disappointed Ohio radical. The New York delegation are working like beavers for Fenton; but our last November election will, perhaps, rule him out. Speaker Colfax, with the consent of the East, will most likely be the man; but should the East demand a place on the ticket Hannibal

Hamlin, to right the mistake of dropping him in 1864, may be taken up again. But whatever may be the difficulty and the settlement on the Vice Presidency, it becomes a subordinate question since the failure of the raling radical faction at Washington on the eleventh article of the indictment against Andrew Johnson. The paramount and controlling issue before the convention will be this impeachment. The radicals of the Senate, in voting to postpone the verdict upon the ten remaining articles, voted an appeal from the High Court of the Senate to this party convention; and upon this issue the radical managers will make a desperate effort to shape the party platform so as to make the removal of Johnson the test of party allegiance and the main issue before the people. We look, therefore, for a conflict in this convention somewhat similar to that which broke up the old and powerful democratic party at Charleston in 1860, and for a similar result. At the Charleston Convention the Southern slaveholding oligarchy put in as their ultimatum the right of the slaveholder, under "the constitution as it was," to take his slaves and settle with them as his slaves in any of the Territories of the United States. Against this dictatorial sine gud non the Northern democrats, under Douglas, de-

people in the several Territories ("squatter sovereignty") to settle the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves. Between these opposing factions and ideas the party was broken to pieces, and between Breckinridge and Douglas the republican party, under Lincoln and on the platform of no further extensions of slavery, came into power.

The democratic radicals of that day were the Southern slaveholding oligarchy and their Northern pro-slavery adherents. The most conspicuous of all these was Benjamin F. Butter, of Massachusetts, who, after voting fifty-seven times for Jeff Davis at Charleston, rallied with his Northern confederates at the adjourned convention at Baltimore, under the Southern slavery extension banner of Breckinridge. This same Butler is now the most implacable of the Northern radical leaders for Johnson's impeachment, against such of the founders and builders of the republican party as Chase, Fessenden and Trumbull. Butler and his faction of impeachers, however, ruling in Congress, will rule the convention, and they have resolved upon Johnson's removal through the application of the screws and pulleys in their party platform. Assuming that they will succeed in making the removal of Johnson under this impeachment the party shibboleth for this Presidential campaign, what will follow? We say that we may look for a party crash like that which followed the Charleston Convention, or for an independent Presidential ticket which will at least carry off the balance of power, as in the case of Van Buren in 1848 and of Fillmore in 1856, provided always that this election is conducted in the usual way.

But if this impeachment test of party allegiance shall be adopted at Chicago, it will cover the purpose of effecting Johnson's removal at all hazards. If this thing, thus resolved upon, cannot be otherwise done, it will be done through a postponement of the verdict upon the articles pending until a dozen new radical Senators, more or less, shall have been added to the Senate with the restoration of the reconstructed Southern States. The task of substituting Wade for Johnson in the White House, ad interim, will then be comparatively easy. Then, the last obstruction to the radical programme being removed, the Presidential election may be reduced to a mere formality through an enlargement of the military powers of General Grant, or it may be indefinitely postponed, together with the elections for the next Congress, upon the convenient plea of necessity for the public safety. The suspension of the voting upon the impeachment articles, after the failure of the experimental vote upon the eleventh, is a proceeding so extraordinary and so suggestive, under the circumstances, that we may build upon it the most audacious revolutionary designs without straining at our conclusions. The postponement beyond the Chicago Convention can only be interpreted as a party appeal to the convention and in view of a fixed design to remove Andrew Johnson. The vote taken has disclosed the vote required to consummate this object, and the convention is expected to supply the deficiencies in declaring the test of

party fidelity. In any event, as a complete defeat on the impeachment will be a complete vindication of President Johnson-a vindication which will entirely disarm the radicals, so far as he is concerned-we may safely assume that they will still put off the decisive vote till they are sure of their game. For the time being his fate and the fate of the republican party are in the hands of the Chicago Convention, where radicalism is rampant and conservatism is almost invisible.

Dickens Back Again in England.

If we needed or desired any confirmation of our views of the recent visit of Mr. Dickens to this country, and particularly of the ridiculous mutual admiration dinner to which he was invited, previous to his departure, by certain New York Bohemians, professedly representing "the press of America," we should find it in the comments of London journals on the same subject. One of the letters of our London correspondent, which we published yesterday, contained an article from the Pall Mall Gazette fully justifying the views which we have expressed. The Pall Mall Gazette alludes to what it terms "the rather abourd position" in which Mr. Dickens' own sensibilities appear to have put him at the New York Bohemian dianer. A few extracts from the article will suffice to indicate its drift :- "It 'is about a quarter of a century since his 'American Notes' and 'Martin Chuzzlewit' threw some part of the thin-skinned population which they ridiculed into paroxysms of indignation. When he spoke the other day at New York he praised the whole nation with an indiscriminate ardor, which excited rapturous delight. * * * . About a quarter of a century ago he visited America, not, certainly, as an unknown man, but as a man much less known than at present. He went with a very keen eye for all that was grotesque and absurd; he found it in rich abundance, and he worked it up in his literary workshop when he came home. Being a caricaturist and humorist by profession, he went to look for materials for the exercise of his talent, and, of course, he found them. He is now twenty-five years older than he was then. He goes out with an immense, perhaps with a rather exaggerated reputation; his thin-skinned hosts are on their good behavior and are intensely anxious to do him honor; he goes to pay compliments and receive them, and the result is the speech about the icebergs and the polar bears, * * * It seems to us that, except that he has changed the sign from minus to plus, there is very little difference between his present and his past representation of America. Each is a caricature, though the two caricatures are in opposite directions. The first caricature, though singularly amusing and successful in making a stir out of all proportion to its importance, never appeared to us to impute anything very serious. * * * His present phase is equally exaggerated and considerably less amusing." The fact is that Mr. Dickens has simply personated himself the character of Martin Chuzzlewit, a poor fellow who comes to America in search of the "almighty dollar." A poor young fellow on his first visit, Mr. Dickens contrived, on his return to England, to convert his "American Notes" into pounds, shillings and pence. An older fellow on his second visit, but poor again, he succeeded by his "readings" in making a goodly pile of

three hundred thousand dollars more than on his first return home, and it is not surprising that he seems so much more amighly disposed towards America now than he was then. But his present flatteries are as much too sweet for the American palate as his former satires were too bitter. In both praise and censure he seems bound to exaggerate, "for 'tis his nature to."

Impeachment and Our National Securities.

There can be no surer indication of the good effect upon the public credit of the vote of the Senate on impeachment than the unusually large advance of five-eighths per cent which took place in the price of five-twenties on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, and the corresponding improvement in all classes of United States stocks in our own market. Government securities in such a case as this are a surer barometer than is the gold premium, which is influenced by commercial and local causes, and therefore less likely to respond to sudden changes in public sentiment. In explanation of this advance the telegraph advises us that the demand for our bonds, both in England and Germany, has been greatly quickened during the last forty-eight hours, and the same is certainly true here; for the investment demand for them in Wall street vesterday was larger than it has been at any time for many months past, and people are neglecting other stocks in favor of these, which, for the rates of interest they bear, are cheaper than any other securities in the country. But although five-twenties are now selling at 714 in London, British consols are twenty-three per cent higher, notwithstanding that they pay only three per cent interest. The price of fivetwenties abroad is controlled mainly by the market on this side, and the fact that these bonds are so low should direct the attention of Congress to the improvement of the public credit by judicious legislation upon the tariff, the internal revenue and public expenditures. The growing abundance and cheapness of money in Wall street are favorable to a further considerable advance in our securities, now that the suspense with which the result of the impeachment trial was awaited has been relieved.

Vancouver's Island and the New Dominion.

It appears that an effort is being made in that portion of the British American possessions known as Vancouver's Island to get annexed to the Dominion of Canada. There is evidently a very unsettled state of feeling existing in that region. The people seem to want the maternal protection of some government more stable than that which now prevails in that interesting section of country. Upon the point as to whether it shall be the New Dominion or the United States it is pretty clear that popular opinion is divided. It is not long ago since we published in the HERALD a petition from the people of Vancouver's Island to Queen Victoria, asking permission to annex themselves to this country, and prosper under its free institutions. This, we take it, was the voice of the people proper. The last document, tending towards an affiliation with the Canadian confederacy, probably emanates from the officials and bureauists of the resident government. It may be a movement of the British party against the American party; for there are a great many Americans on Vanconver's Island, whose democratic tone of thought and opinion has doubtless permeated the general sentiment of the people there and fostered the idea of annexation to the United States. Indeed, if the geographical condition of the territory is considered, we ought to own this portion of the Continent. Under our goverument its people would be more content than they are now. It possesses elements, too, which will enter largely into the commerce of that portion of the Pacific. It has valuable in supplying steamers on the northern route to Asia. In addition to these advantages there is a harbor at Nootka Sound, not exceeded, perhaps, by any harbor in the world. Its wealth in the fishing business is almost unlimited. As a portion of the United States of America the dependency of Vanconver's Island would be very valuable. As an adjunct of the New Dominion of Canada it would be lost. The sooner it comes into the United States, then, the better for its future

This Way or That.

In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Henderson declared it would be fatal to "make impeachment a party question. It was no party question, and the moment a party should put itself in the position that its members must perjure themselves that party ought to and would crumble into dust." This is a fair, highminded and true view of party-a view sustained by the history of the democracy and its fate, with Ben Butler in the ship, at Charleston and at Baltimore.

Mr. Trumbull, referring to the ruinous consequences that must follow an unjust verdict, said :- "I cannot be an instrument to produce such a result ; and, at the hazard of the ties even of friendship and affection, till calmer times shall do justice to my motives, no alternative is left me but the inflexible discharge of duty." These words are to rule men like Trumbull and Henderson out of the republican party, it is said.

And who is it that makes the party law by which such men are to be ruled out? Butler, the aforetime pro-slavery zealot-the very man who was fierce on the other side when the men who are now to be "read out" were giving life and its first repute to the republican party? Perhaps the voting masses may denand the liberty of some judgement in this matter. When the party splits, with the impeachers on one side and Trumbull, Fessenden, Henderson and such men on the other, the voters may decide for themselves whether they will go this way or that.

A LETTER FROM POOR PIKEUR. -It is no rare treat for the American people to hear from an ex-President, and so the recent letter of President Pierce on the Demo National Convention startles no one; he is mention of General Hancock in that letter shows that the calm retirement of Concord has been conducive to sound and satisfactory thinking. Pierce does well to put that soldier's name prominently before the democracy; for he is the only distinguished name of the war it can centre on with any hope of success, and he is one of our few great soldiers who has also the

The Crisis in Hayti. crisis which has long been threaten in Hayti has at last arrived. The negro President, Salnave, has managed to elude the Caco rebels, who have for some time so effectually hemmed him in, and escaping from Cape Haytien he has found his way to Port au Prince. His return to the capital has brought out certain unmistakable negro characteristics. In conjunction with his minister Delorme be has found out and taken summary vengeance upon his enemies. Many of the citizens were arrested and some of them were immediately ordered to be shot. This, however, is not the worst. Foreigners, and especially Americans, became the objects of Salnave's wrath. The stores of six American merchants were robbed by the troops. Americans, besieged and fired at in their own houses, were compelled to flee to the consulate for refuge. On appealing to Salnave and his minister the American Minister and his attachés were insulted and rudely repelled. Despatches had been sent to Havana for an American man-of-war. In prompt obedience to a request the British gunboat Phœbe had gone to the assistance of our Minister at Port au Prince. Later advices inform us that the whole country was in revolution, the Caco rebels in the north being completely successful. Our patience with these barbarians can no longer endure. It is time for us to give this Haytien nigger a similar lesson to that which the British have given to his brother of Abyssinia. We have had enough of talk; we must now have action. We cannot permit our merchants to be robbed and our Minister to be insulted. Punishment must be inflicted. We are to blame for allowing this fair country to continue

a prey to anarchy and ruin. By our latest special telegrams from Havana, published in this morning's issue, we are informed that the remnant of Salnave's troops pronounced against and even took him prisoner. If this report be a correct one it is to be hoped that the miserable creature will receive his deserts. He has proven himself almost as bloodthirsty a wretch as Soulouque, and deserves punishment for the numerous murders committed and the many outrages perpetrated by his orders. At the same time it will be best for our government to take Hayti and her negro people in hand; for if even Salnave has been got rid of, it is almost certain that his successor, backed by the Cacos, will prove himself as decided a savage as nearly all of his predecessors.

The Political Crisis in England.

In our issue of yesterday we published a letter from the pen of our special correspondent in London relative to the actual political condition of the country. Our correspondent lays much stress on the fact that through the cunning of Mr. Disraeli and the democratic tendencies of Mr. Gladstone the Queen has been brought into an awkward and painful position.

It is undeniable that the political condition of England is in many respects more serious and alarming than it has been at any time since the days of George the Third-more serious and alarming, perhaps, than it has been at any time since 1688. Queen Victoria has done much to grace the throne and make it respected. But for her many and unquestionably high personal qualities the revolution which is now imminent would have been hastened on years ago. It is not too much to say that the Queen has saved the Crown and saved the country. The long pent-up revolutionary tendencies have, however, at length burst forth-burst forth with a violence aggravated by the protracted resistanceand it is now doubtful whether the personal popularity and good sense of the Queen or any other existing means will be able to prevent the British nation from falling into the hands of the "fierce" democracy. The Pall Mall Gazette, a first class journal. journal got up for the special benefit of elegant readers in the clubs and at the West End, proclaims that "England is and must be virtually a democracy." If such language is truthful now, how much more truthful will it be twelve months hence, when the new constituencies will be in full blast within the walls of the House of Commons! England is passing through a crisis which involves many more difficulties than those inseparable from the settlement of the Irish Church, and which cannot be pronounced to be without danger to the Crown and the aristocracy.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

Rumors of impending changes in the Cabinet are again in circulation. It is given out, among other reports from Washington, that in the event of a defeat of the impeachment on the remaining ten articles of the House indictment (on the 26th instant) Mr. Johnson will reconstruct his Cabinet on a conservative republican basis, that he will cease to oppose the Reconstruction laws of Congress, and undertake the overthrow of Ben Butler, Ben Wade, Old Thad Stevens and the whole radical camp by a cordial co-operation with such patriotic republican conservatives as Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Grimes, Ross, Van Winkle and Fowler. Very little confidence, however, is to be placed in any of these rumors of Cabinet changes by Mr. Johnson. Had he changed his whole Cabinet three years, two years or one year ago, he might have saved himself a world of troubles, including the troubles of this impeachment; but now it is a matter of very little moment whether he changes it throughout or changes it not at all. All other experiments however, failing, to remove Stanton, he may, perhaps, if finally cleared of this impeachment in time, try the last experiment of appointing a new Cabinet out and out, with General Cox, of Ohio (a republican), in Stanton's place, as recommended by General Sherman; but we opine that it is too late even now for this experiment. If they cannot relieve him of the White House the radicals of the Senate will hardly consent to relieve Johnson of Stanton. They will still have that drop of comfort left.

RADICAL POLITICS AND RADICAL PLANS .-Impeachment seems to touch the very depths of all that is vile in our political life. The latest possibility is that the more furious of the impeachers will move an indefinite postponement on the present articles to save their bets. They have wagered all they can scrape on the success of the articles; they feel certain, from the fate of the eleventh article, that they cannot carry the others, and if these are voted down these "statesmen" lose their money. If the articles are never finally acted

upon the bets are drawn. So the pr convinced by such high reasons, will move to postpone. But impeaching ent will not be given up. No; it will be tried on another art framed from the experience of the Managers and will be put upon its passage and rushed through after the admission of the Arkansas Senators. Such is the newest plan in the "party of great moral ideas."

DISRABLI AGAIN DEFEATED.—The Reform bill for Scotland presented to the English House of Commons by the Disraeli Cabinet was debated with considerable warmth last night. The opposition offered two most import vital amendments by resolution-one to the effect that the number of members from Scotland be increased at the expense of small English boroughs to be disfranchised to an equal amount; the other, that the rating clause camed in the bill as a stand ard of qualification for registration be rejected. The Ministry opposed both motions, but both were carried and the Cabinet defeated in each instance. Mr. Disraeli addressed the House, acknowledging the importance of the opposition victory and stating that the Ministry must "consider its position." The crisis is thus really upon the Premier. A resignation may take place. Has the American impeachment verdict news aided the cause of the British liberals?

AMUSEMENTS. THE NEW YORK MUSICAL FESTIVAL -- A festival is

pretty much the same in music as a revival in reli

gion. It comes in appropriately at the present sime.

the lowest ebb, and our best musical entrepreneurs

are pecuniarily prostrate. Of all the gentlemen

then everything in the way of music is reduced to

there is none who deserves more of the support of the New York public than Lafavette Harrison. He has ocen for years past the soul of oratorio and concert and his short and pecuniarily disastrous season of opera at Pike's was the best season of Italian opera we have been favored with years, in an artistic point of view. Last night close following on the heels of the "Hubites," he essayed a musical festival. Handel's sublime work, Messiah." was the initial performance. Long before the conductor, Mr. Ritter, mounted his orches tral and choral throne, the hall (Steinway's) was filled to overflowing. After all, the fact that the oratorio of the "Messiah" draws the largest house in oratorio of the "Messiah" draws the largest house in New York above everything else, theatrical or musical—and this fact is indisputable—is a cheering indication of public taste in music in the great metropolis. The audience last night was not only large in the most boundless sense of the word, but it was cirgant and fashionable. The crème de la crème (for toliets and bright, sparkling faces spoke them as such) were present in large numbers, each with the score of the oratorio under the arm. Now a word regarding the performance. First, there was the best oratorio quartet for solos which we know of on this side of the Atlantic, although it must be confessed that some of them were laboring under the disadvantages of sickness. Madame Parepa-Ross, soprano; Mrs. Jenny Kempton, contraito; George Simpson, tenor, and J. R. Thomas, baritone, are the recognized leaders in oratorio in this city. The Hatmonic Society supplied the chorus and the orchestra was composed of the best musicians in this city. The "Messiah" is a worn out subject as far as writing goes, but we must say a few words about it. We think that in order to give this great work to the public in proper style there must be at least five times the number of voices and instruments that finy public hall or theatre in this country can convenient hold. The work belongs to an old school, utterly at variance with what composers nowadays think of, nevertheless the school is cosmopolitan, and appeals to all ages and all climes. Still it is colossal, and must be treated as such. We have heard it in Exeter Hall with a chorus quadruple that which we heard has right. It is the hymn of the New Testament, the jublice of a regenerated world. It appeals to every Christian heart, nol as an individual testimony to the awful mystery of the redemption, but as the expression of all nature in the belief of a Redemer. So far for the theory of the conception of the oratorio; now for its practical exposition, as shown last night. The chorus was excellent as far as its comparatively l New York above everything else, theatrical or musi cal-and this fact is indisputable-is a cheering indioratorio singers. Mrs. Jenny Kempton sang "He shall feed Ilis flock" in superb siyle. The choruses were well sustained with the exception of "And He shall purify," which was evidently not rehearsed and therefore a failure. The unrivalled "Halleinjah" was given with spirit, energy and elan such as we deemed should animate the breasts of a time honored oratorio society like the Harmonic. Mr. Ritter deserves a word for his improvement in tempt matters. He has, on previous occasions, injured the rendering of the "Messiah" by dragging the time, but last night he left nothing to be desired in that respect. We would only suggest to him more decision and command over his orchestra and chorus. He nearly placed some of the soloists, in one or two places, hors de combat by the want of these necessary qualifications. To-night a grand orchestral concert will be presented. Mendelssohn's "Reformation symphony" will be given for the first time. Madame Parepa-Rosa will be the only soloist.

FRENCH THEATER. - The second and last week of the Richings English Opera Company began well yesterday evening, not with standing the most discourage ingly inauspicious weather, with Gounod's grand opera, "Faust." This is perhaps too decidedly 'grand opera" for even the truly excellent company hich is the present attraction at the French theatre. Miss Richings, however, sustained the rôle of Mar-guerite and Mr. Campbell that of Mephistopheles with miss Richiogs, however, sustained the role of Marguerite and Mr. Campbell that of Mephistopheles with more spirit and success than might have been expected. Mr. Castle as Faust, and Mrs. Seguin as Siebel, instifled the claim of the former to be called one of the best English tenors and that of the latter to be called one of the best contralto singers of whom we can boast. The orchestra was necessarily augmented last evening, and with a larger proportion of stringed instruments and more skiffully conducted would have done better instice to the difficult and superior orchestration of Gounou's admirable opera. The choruses of the Richings Company we have already remarked as exceptionally good; and it is but fair to say that few Italian opera companies have exhibited finer acting than this company. This evening "Martha" will be presented for the last time at this theatre. To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the benefit of Mr. Edward Seguin, "The Bohemian Gir!" will be revived with increased chorus and enlarged orchestra. "Martha" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy on Thursday. "The Bohemian Gir!" will be brought out at the French theatre on Friday evening, at the benefit of Miss C. Richings. The "Doctor of Alcantara" is promised for the Saturday evening, at the benefit of Miss C. Richings. The "Doctor of Alcantara" is promised for the Saturday attinee, and the "Bohemian Gir!" will be repeated on Saturday evening. Surely this attractive programme ought to make the week at the French theatre particularly successful.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE.—The Bryants formally

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE .- The Bryants formally opened their new place of entertainment last even ng under most auspicious circumstances. It was a lucky thought of the brothers to secure the first floor of the new wigwam, now almost completed in all have anticipated the Sachems of Tammany, who will not open their doors to the public till the 4th of July next; but long before then the place will have become the resort of thousands, nightly holding conventions and adjourning from night to night, seconventions and adjourning from night to night, selecting tickets round which all Gotham will
raily. The new minstrel hall is most tastefully decorated, is roomy, easy of access and egress, capable
of holding comfortably even such audiences as the
Bryants can bring together at all times, and on the
whole is really the most elegant, in every respect, of
the many beautiful minstrel halls in our city. The
new Opera House was crowded to suffocation last
evening, and very many were present who could only
by strailing their ears catch a word or a note of what
was going on; but even outside the barriers there
was as much laughing as in the body of
the hall, for the merriment of those inside
was contagious, and, the "outs" laughed as
heartly as the "ins." An opening address was
spoken by Mr. Dan Bryant, very witly, full of teiling
hits, and mirth provoking to an extent that would,
have left one to suppose there could be hardly anytimes to follow worth laughing at. The opening address was given in rhyme, of which the following
closing lines will give a good iden of the whole:—
Here we shall struggle in the public race

Here we shall struggle in the public race For your approval till we're black in the face. Peyotion oft for lack of skill atones, and we are yours even to our very bon and tambourine; from that we won't r